



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 17, 1911.

FEDERATION CONVENTION.
SAIL ON, GOOD SHIP, SAIL ON.
LABOR'S WASTED OPPORTUNITIES.
DOES IT VIOLATE CONSTITUTION?
THE McNAMARA CASE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1911.

No. 40

American Federation of Labor Convention

President Gompers reported, in part, as follows:

The American Federation of Labor through its affiliated organizations has today the largest membership in its history. Its standing is sound and prospects are bright. In its long-drawn-out legal contests there is more reason than ever to assume that labor's cause will win. In a number of important strikes during the year, we have had gains, and there has been a tendency to continue the shortening of the workday, to do away with child labor, and to animate the unorganized masses with a desire to take part in the great labor movement.

In the various phases of the work of our Federation reviewed under the headings which follow, and in the reports which the executive council and our secretary will submit there will be found much reason for hope and satisfaction and some little for disappointment. Our Federation, resting on a solid foundation, is erecting a structure adapted at all times to its purposes and of a lasting character.

Our movement has no schism within. All opposition to its policies, its procedures, its form of organization, and its tactics, come from without. All who would divert it from its established principles are enemies, working for the promotion of institutions foreign to its character. Those who would change it aim at its disintegration.

This is true whether the antagonist in view is the college president who believes in the right of non-unionist to work below the union scale alongside of the unionist; or the philanthropist who believes unions should be mere benevolent societies; or the editor who believes that the unionist should be always in his party and a supporter of his interests, or the politician who demands that the unionist must always vote his ticket.

But, it can safely be said, our trade unionism is to witness no integral change in structure or principle; for these are all adaptable to circumstances as they arise—to conditions as they develop.

There exists within the scope of the trade unionism of America, as it was long ago conceived and for many years has been maintained in its integrity, the possibilities for continuous reform, both in economics and politics, to whatever extent at any time is possible.

The strength, the firmness, the consistency, and the reasonableness of our trade unionism have convinced the great body of the citizens of this continent, wage workers and others, that change, and even radical change, in the laws which govern society being inevitable in accordance with justice, the American Federation of Labor, as the dominant body of wage workers, is the fitting and effective organization to lead the masses in carrying on to the end the great work of transformation.

The ground-work principle of America's labor movement has been to recognize that the first things must come first. The primary essential in our mission has been the protection of the wage worker, now; to increase his wages; to cut hours off the long workday, which was killing him; to improve the safety and the sanitary conditions of the workshop; to free him from the tyrannies, petty or otherwise, which served to make his existence a slavery. These, in the nature of things, I repeat, were and are the primary objects of trade unionism.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911, there were issued by the American Federation of Labor 326 certificates of affiliation (charters), as follows: International unions, 3; city central bodies, 61; local trade unions, 207; federal labor unions, 55; total, 326.

At the close of the fiscal year there were affiliated in our Federation: International unions, 115; State federations, 38; city central bodies, 631; local trade unions, 493; federal labor unions, 187; total, 1464.

The international unions enumerated have approximately 28,000 local unions under their jurisdiction. To avoid error by casual hearers, or readers, attention is called to the system under which the American Federation of Labor is organized. It is, as its name suggests, a federated body. Each of its international unions has jurisdiction for one trade or calling over Canada, the United States, and the dependencies of the latter. No rival international unions including members of the same calling are permitted. Each international union is made up of directly affiliated local unions, of which there is usually but one for each occupation in each locality. The State Federation of Labor and the city central bodies are made up of delegates from the various local unions. In the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, each international or local union has a representation and a vote based upon the number of its members. Other bodies have each a single representative, with one vote, thus avoiding duplicate voting for the same membership.

In every way within, and to the fullest limits of our opportunities, the American Federation of Labor has been of the greatest value to our affiliated international unions and directly chartered local unions, as well as in the general work for the protection, advancement, and the common uplift of all the workers of America. Several of our directly affiliated local unions have been engaged in controversies, some of which are yet being waged. The laws of the Federation, insofar as concerns financial as well as moral assistance to local unions, have been liberally and generously interpreted so that the defense fund could be of real practical value to the workers engaged in any controversy. And better than all, the directly affiliated local unions have had the advice and supervision of the officers as well as the support of the American Federation of Labor. These factors have aided materially in securing improved conditions for the workers of those unions without the necessity of a recourse to strike.

The People—The Judiciary—Injunctions—Defense.

The signs of the times are portentous for injunction judges. A movement looming up rapidly in the west indicates that the people are about to have their day. The courts, "that human institution that likens itself to a divine institution," to quote the President, who is a product of that institution, are on the point of finding out that final decisions of justice must come, not from one class in a republic, but from all its people. As time passes, evidence accrues that the injunction habit must go down before common sense and the general sentiment of liberty. Unauthorized edicts from the bench are proving to be naught as against the barriers placed before them by public opinion.

In the course of the long series of attacks upon the trade union movement, made by a certain type of judges, the attitude of the organized laborers has been strictly that of legal defense, exercised through the usual methods of employing counsel and pleading before the courts. The time may now be opportune to raise the question whether our organizations may not adopt more direct means in obtaining justice for the individuals and the trade unions exposed to a reign of tyranny which has been established by the employing classes through the instrumentality of subservient courts. The continual drain on the finances of the unions, the uncertainty of the fate of accused union officials and other labor representatives, the doubt in the minds of the working classes as to what the law really requires, the possibility of our enemies on the occasion of labor disputes obtaining the aid of court machinery against us—these facts all present reasons for the trade unionists endeavoring to make short work of ascertaining what their rights are and of enlightening the public upon the question.

It is time that the unjustifiable peremptory charges, brow-beating, censures, and threats of fines and imprisonment by injunction judges should cease.

It is time for the laboring people to know precisely how far their rights carry them when facing courts in labor disputes.

We have been assured by high judicial authority that "the modern writ of injunction is used for purposes which bear no more resemblance to the ancient writ of that name than the milky way bears to the sun." Judges have not only restrained and punished the alleged commission of crimes defined by statute, but they have proceeded to frame a criminal code of their own, extended as they have seen proper, by which various acts innocent in law and morals have been made criminal. The tendency of the jurisdiction of the "equitable octopus called injunction," has been to "grow and extend perpetually and unceasingly."

The people of this country have witnessed, in the course of a celebrated injunction case, how it has dragged on until years have been consumed, how the trade unions have been subjected through it to extraordinary expenditures, and how the injunction which began it has been used during all that time as a menace to prevent the proper and rightful activities of workers.

Political Changes Affecting Labor.

The initiative and referendum are now in full force in several States, are indeed recognized in the constitutions of nine States, and are operative on fundamental, and occasionally financial, propositions in all, or nearly all, the States of the Union, and besides in many cities on local propositions. California, with a population of two and a half millions, is the latest convert, by an enormous majority to true democracy. Labor has been fighting for this reform in that State for twenty years or more. While in a broader sense it was a long stride upward and onward for all

the men and women of that State, let me ask what chance the recent amendments to California's constitution would have ever had if her brave and loyal "labor leaders" had not demanded them years ago, and continued to demand and advocate them? And so it has been in a greater or less degree in every State where the people have had the sense and courage to strike off the shackles of the corporate agent working as a corrupter of legislative bodies, and to rebel against an autocratic boss-owned and syndicated judiciary. We are no longer journeying in the wilderness. We are no longer in the season of mere planting and hoping. We are in the harvest time.

Labor Group in Congress.

The fifteen members of the House of Representatives holding trade union cards of membership frequently held conferences with the officers of the American Federation of Labor, counselling with us as to the best methods by which they could be of service to the cause of labor and to the people generally. At the meetings no resolution was either adopted or proposed. The measures before Congress or its committees were freely discussed. The general consensus of opinion expressed, impressed itself upon the minds of these Representatives. While no conclusion of a binding character was reached, yet the labor group in the House of Representatives, regardless of political party affiliation, acted in unison and with advantageous results.

For convenience as well as the record I give the names of the labor group who are members of the House of Representatives in Congress, with the names of organizations of which they are members and the parties to which they are attached:

Wilson, W. B., Coal Miners, Democrat.
Lee, Robert E., Blacksmiths, Democrat.
Martin, John A., Locomotive Firemen, Democrat.
Cary, Wm. J., Commercial Telegraphers, Republican.
Berger, Victor L., Typographical, Socialist.
Hughes, William, Textile Workers, Democrat.
Buchanan, Frank, Str. Iron Workers, Democrat.
McDermott, James T., Commercial Telegraphers, Democrat.
Lewis, David J., Coal Miners, Democrat.
Smith, Chas. B., R. R. Telegraphers, Democrat.
Anderson, Carl C., Musicians, Democrat.
Sherwood, Isaac R., Typographical, Democrat.
Roberts, E. E., Metal Miners, Republican.
Farr, John R., Typographical, Republican.
Maher, James P., Hatters, Democrat.

The good this group of labor men has already accomplished, the good they can and no doubt will do in Congress, should imbue the men of labor and all liberty-loving citizens with the duty, the responsibility, and the advantage of not only securing the re-election of the members of this group, but also increasing the number and the possibilities of their influence and power for just and humane legislation.

Unionism on the Coast.

The American Federation of Labor is indebted to the strong, forceful, courageous body of men who form the leadership in the unions on the Pacific Coast. In the face of the denunciations of their enemies, I declare that I found them animated by high principles, the best evidence of which is the solid support given them by the men in the trade union movement. That movement has been of the highest benefit in the cities and industrial centers of the west. Without it wages would be at a point far below what they are, and the long day would be the prevailing one instead of the eight-hour day, as it is. It is to the credit of trade unionism that commercial men in that part of our country are doing a better business than when wages were lower and the working

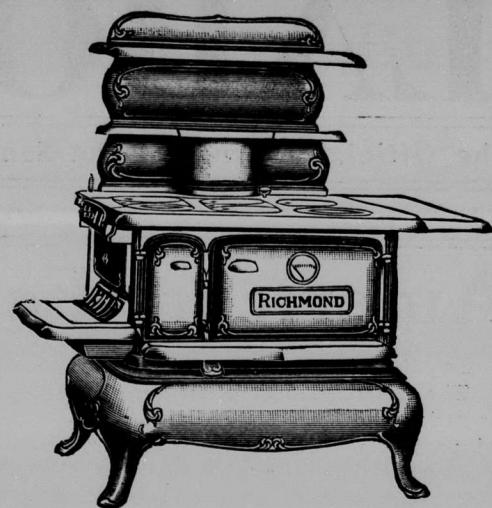
people unable to consume what they do now. Society is the better off in the west for trade unionism. The working people there have the spirit to advance the labor cause. They are progressive, capable, independent. They have correct conceptions of their rights. Their future is safe in their own hands. Their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor is one of loyalty and solidarity.

The McNamara Case.

The manner of the stealing away of John J. McNamara, without opportunity given him to make a proper defense, rendered it obligatory upon union labor to take up his case for examination and for the protection of other labor representatives who might at any time be treated in a similar manner. Therefore, as early as May 6th, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued a circular declaring it to be the duty of union labor to defend the kidnapped men in the courts and to promptly prosecute those men most closely concerned in their wrongful and illegal arrest. This call met immediate response in the ranks of labor throughout the country. In accordance with a general sentiment, the Executive Council, together with the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, the Executive Board of the Metal Trades Department, and the executive officers of the Union Label Trades Department, met in joint session in Washington, D. C., on June 17th, for the purpose of formulating such tentative plans as might be found to be immediately necessary. The joint committee adopted as a plan of action an appeal to all national and international labor organizations to contribute an amount equal to 25 cents per member, the international officers to raise the amounts from their respective membership or locals in the form and manner best adapted to each organization, the total amounts to be transmitted weekly to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who should also be secretary of the McNamara Legal Defense Committee. The same appeal was directed to be made to the local and Federal Labor Unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and central bodies were asked to select committees for the purpose of collecting funds from workers and friends not contributing through other channels. A conference was also arranged for, to take place in Indianapolis, Indiana, on Thursday, June 29th, for the purpose of discussing energetic co-operative action in the collection of funds and the defense of the McNamara case. The organizers of international unions, the officers of all labor organizations, and the labor and reform press were at the same time urged to keep continually before the people the defense of the kidnapped men. In addition, a permanent committee on ways and means was created, consisting of Frank M. Ryan, president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association; Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison; James Short and William J. Spencer, president and secretary, respectively, of the Building Trades Department; James O'Connell and A. J. Berres, president and secretary, respectively, of the Metal Trades Department; John B. Lennon, president, and Thomas F. Tracy, secretary of the Union Label Trades Department. It was directed that the disbursement of all moneys should be who was empowered to employ (subject to the approval of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison) attorneys and assistants. sympathizers generally.

To raise necessary funds for the defense, the committee on ways and means has devised various projects:

- 1.—The issuance of a McNamara stamp which might be affixed at the back of envelopes or upon letterheads for use in official and other correspondence in the trade-union movement and by sympathizers generally; these are sold at 1 cent
- 2.—The issuance of McNamara buttons, pro-



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testing against kidnapping, sold at \$4 per hundred.

3.—The committee has had made a motion picture, which has been and is being exhibited to convey to the public generally rightful pictorial information as to several instances connected with the outrageous entry into the offices of the iron workers, and the kidnapping of McNamara, part of the proceeds of the picture to be turned over to Secretary Morrison.

The committee recommends:

That the members of national and international unions contribute liberally through their respective locals and internationals.

That central bodies appeal to workmen and other right-thinking, liberty-loving citizens for voluntary contributions.

That labor and friends of labor and to the cause of justice hold protest meetings against the kidnapping and the persecution of the McNamaras.

The Labor Press.

The labor press is yearly becoming more harmonious in its aims, its teachings, and in its strict trade-union policy. It is less liable today than ever to drift off into advocacy of movements aside from that of trade unionism, which occasionally succeed, but only for a while, in misleading the working classes. The promotion and maintenance of the organizations of wage workers and the advancement of our cause being the chief aim of labor editors, the latter, taught by experience, are today fighting a clear-cut trade-union battle.

We renew our recommendation to trade unionists thoroughly to support their local labor paper. Every industrial center is the better off for having an organ representing the sentiment of the organized wage workers, ever ready to be the defender of the trade unionists in any dispute which may break out with the employing classes. The work done for the cause of the trade unions by a good labor paper can never be fully repaid. The labor press of America is a credit to the movement. Without it, education, not only in trade unionism, but with respect to all the various classes of social reform, would be sadly incomplete. In a number of instances during the last year, labor papers have been the courageous exponents and champions of the rights of the people. They should not be forgotten by their constituents. Thousands of labor men have been brought into the movement through what they have read in the labor press, and thousands in the ranks could never obtain a correct impression of current labor topics were they to depend on periodicals other than the labor press. It is to be said today of the hundreds of labor newspapers in this country that never were they more deeply united, never had they a better understanding with one another and their readers, and never were they held in higher esteem by the rank and file of the wage workers in their respective territories.

Secretary Morrison's Report.

The secretary's report shows that the organization is in excellent condition, and is, in part, as follows:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I report at the close of this fiscal year \$189,579.56 in the treasury. Of the amount on hand, \$133,782.34 is in the defense fund for the local trade and Federal Labor Unions, and can be used to pay benefits only in the case of a strike or lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, \$55,797.22, is in the general fund. Of that fund, only \$15,155.29 is available for the general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The balance, \$40,641.92, is divided as follows: In the fund created by the one-cent assessment, levied in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk convention, and the receipts from the appeals issued for the same purpose, i. e., to be used for the legal defense of the officers

of the American Federation of Labor and officers and members of affiliated unions in the injunction suit, \$22,433.15. In the fund created by the three-cent assessment for the Hatters' strike, \$226.45. In the fund created by the two-cent assessment levied to take an appeal from the decision rendered against the United Hatters in favor of Loewe & Company, \$17,909.49. In the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk convention, for the purpose of placing organizers in Los Angeles and other cities, \$72.85.

The total receipts from all sources are \$182,188.68; the total expenses are \$175,524.08; leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of \$6,664.60.

The following are the receipts and expenses for the twelve months ending September 30, 1911:

Receipts.

Balance on hand, September 30, 1910..	\$182,914.96
Per capita tax	\$122,958.90
Supplies	9,805.44
Int. on funds on deposit..	4,372.10
"American Federationist"	18,213.98
Assessment, Los Angeles.	19.06
Assmt., for legal defense.	19.06
Assmt., United Hatters, three-cent (3c)	162.54
Assessment, two-cent (2c)	7,638.30
Defense fund for local trade and Federal Labor Unions	16,010.75
Premiums on bonds of offi- cers of affiliated unions	2,988.55
	182,188.68
Total.....	\$365,103.64

Expenses.

"American Federationist".	20,913.56
General	\$137,973.74
Defense fund, local trade and Federal Labor Un- ions	4,192.00
Premiums on bonds of offi- cers of affiliated unions	1,448.38
Assmt., for legal defense	70.78
Assmt., United Hatters, two-cent (2c)	10,925.62
	175,524.08

Balance on hand September 30, 1911 \$189,579.56

Recapitulation.

In general fund	\$ 55,797.22
In defense fund for local trade and Federal Labor Unions	133,782.34

Total.....\$189,579.56

The secretary's report shows a gain of about 200,000 in membership during the past year.

Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

On September 30th of this year we had 680 local trade and Federal Labor Unions, with a membership of 28,579 in good standing, and a defense fund of \$133,782.34 to protect the members of these unions in case of strike or lockout. Many strikes that would have cost the American

Federation of Labor a large sum were averted during the past year through the assistance of organizers of the American Federation of Labor in adjusting the differences with employers, and securing conditions desired by the unions. The following is an itemized statement of amounts received from and paid to our local trade and Federal Labor Unions, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911:

Receipts from local trade and Federal Labor Unions for Defense Fund, \$16,010.75.

Expenses—Plate and Sheet Glass Glaziers No. 12,836, New York, N. Y., \$2,920; Bed Spring Makers No. 12,103, New York, N. Y., \$596; Tobacco Strippers No. 12,722, Bayamon, P. R., \$312; Readers' Protective No. 12,841, Tampa, Florida, \$200; Banders' Protective No. 12,869, Caguas, P. R., \$144; Ladies' Felt and Straw Hat Workers No. 12,815, Boston, Mass., \$20; Total, \$4,192. Returned and re-deposited in Defense Fund—Tobacco Strippers No. 12,722, \$168. Recapitulation—Balance on hand in Defense Fund, September 30, 1910, \$121,963.59; received in Defense Fund, \$16,010.75; total, \$137,974.34. Paid out of Defense Fund, \$4,192; balance in Defense Fund for local trade and Federal Labor Unions, September 30, 1911, \$133,782.34.

There was received into the Defense Fund \$16,010.75 and paid out \$4,192, thus adding a small but substantial amount to the fund already on hand. The fund is large enough to give ample protection to the members, provided a great number are not on strike at any given time. It is probable that the strike of the Machinists' Helpers and Laborers on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines, which was called on September 30th, may be of sufficient duration to materially reduce the defense fund for the local trade and Federal Labor Unions. Even if such is the case, it will demonstrate clearly to the members the necessity for such a fund and the great assistance it is to maintain their struggle until such time as an adjustment is reached with the representatives of these railroads.

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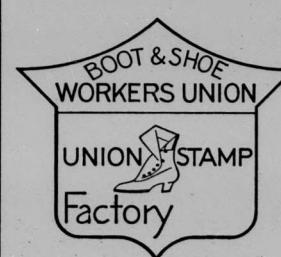
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CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

LOS ANGELES SITUATION.

We publish the following from an editorial by Chester H. Rowell, in the Fresno "Republican," not because we agree with what he says as a whole, but because it is a view of the situation by an outsider, and by a man who wields some political influence in this State, and because, coming from this source, it is likely to attract the attention of persons who would otherwise scoff at such reasoning:

"If either the Conservative or the Progressive forces, or the two combined, are to hold Los Angeles against the revolutionary radicals, there must be a change in the whole public attitude and habit of mind of Los Angeles. There are not fifteen thousand, nor three thousand Socialists, in Los Angeles. But there are demonstrably twelve or thirteen thousand non-Socialists in Los Angeles who will vote even a Socialist ticket as a protest against the characteristic Los Angeles ignoring of the labor class and of labor issues. Under good government and under bad, Los Angeles has had a business-class government as absolute as has been the labor-class government of San Francisco. The same reaction which has just overthrown one sort of class government in San Francisco, has barely failed to overthrow the other sort in Los Angeles. It will succeed two years later, no matter how good a government the next two years show, unless there shall be a fundamental change, not so much in the government as in the general civic attitude of the ruling class in the community.

"In other words, Los Angeles can not longer remain an anti-union town. The business classes there may be never so determined to maintain this status, but they are going to fail. And the more obstinately they struggle, the more certain they will be to lose not only the industrial situation, but the governmental one as well. We do not mean that Los Angeles must be turned over to the sort of union domination San Francisco has had. That is, if anything, even worse than the sort of anti-union domination Los Angeles has had. No sort of class rule, by either class, is tolerable in an American community. But Los Angeles must become hospitable to labor organizations, and must recognize and deal with the laboring people as an important civic element. The business classes of Los Angeles must concede this point to reason, or they will have to surrender it to necessity. The Socialist vote, at the late election, was simply the voice of the laboring people, demanding to be heard. They are going to get that hearing, and the more cordially it is granted, the more peace there will be.

"What is needed is a change, not so much of governmental attitude as of the whole civic spirit. With the exception of the anti-picketing ordinance, and some minor things, the governmental attitude has been correct enough. But the spirit of the town has been wrong, and it must get right, by good will or by force. There have been three parties in the town—two class parties, the labor class and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and one political party, the Good Government organization. The salvation of Los Angeles depends on the permanency of the sort of government for which the Good Government organization stands. Most of the laboring men believe in that sort of government, and their votes should be available in its support. The only reason they are not is that they are driven out by the 'M. and M.' spirit abroad in the community. If Los Angeles is to have a class government, the next experiment, two years from now, is going to be a labor-class government. The only escape is to get together for no-class ideals of the common weal."

He who does wrong does wrong against himself. He who acts unjustly acts unjustly to himself, because he makes himself bad.—Marcus Aurelius.

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

The strike of the railroad shopmen is progressing satisfactorily and the men are confident of victory as the railroads are daily losing ground. Reports from all parts of the country show that the rolling stock of the roads is in a delapidated condition, and that scarcity of serviceable locomotives is now a problem impossible of solution by the roads.

President Kline is delivering some blacksmith hammer blows for his cause. He declares that the very principle of system federation is at stake in the great struggle on the Harriman lines, that every organized worker in the country will be directly or indirectly affected by the results of the strike and that while the outcome for success is bright, no chance will be taken of losing for the want of adequate financial support.

System federation on the railways has been going on quietly for five years. Two years ago a long strike took place on the Canadian Pacific, which was compromised, and since then organization has gone forward rapidly.

The corporations claim that a federation of employees cannot be tolerated because the unions would control the railways and "the public" would be apt to suffer. The labor officials retort that the public is compelled to suffer now on account of the domination of the railway magnates, who are weeping crocodile tears, and that the federated unions would in reality assist in protecting the people.

"Manager Kruttschnitt has made a wedding present of a million dollars to his daughter," said President Kline, the other day, "and when we, the workers who have helped to enrich Kruttschnitt and his plutocratic cabal, ask for bread for our wives and children, they throw us a stone.

"Let Wall street and its votaries keep their ears to the ground. If these capitalists are as keen-sighted as they are credited, they know what a tremendous revolutionary sentiment is sweeping over this country. If they continue to deny labor the same right to combine that they exercise in combining their interests, we will start a nation-wide agitation for government ownership of railways, and not at their watered stock terms, either, but with all the wind and water squeezed out. The country is ripe for such a movement. This is no idle threat, as they know."

Aside from the regular daily report of engines smashed, guards and strike breakers arrested, dismissed from the stockades or deserting on their own account, the notable item of news from the strike on the Harriman railroads is the threatened dismissal of a number of the superintendents whose false reports on the union situation brought on the struggle.

ORPHEUM.

Pat Rooney will appear with Marion Bent next week at the Orpheum in "The Busy Bell Boy" which affords both artists splendid opportunity for the display of their terpsichorean ability. Miss Bent is an exceptionally pretty girl, who has learned to accomplish marvels with her feet. Ed F. Reynard will introduce Seth Dewberry and Jawn Jawson in "A Mornin' in Hicksville." Reynard's entire piece is given with the assistance of his automatons. Mazie King and her company will present "The Legend of Spring." The production is most elaborate and beautiful and the most fascinating features of it are Miss King's clever toe dancing and graceful and expressive pantomime. Lynch and Zellar, club-maniacs, will be included in the novelties of next week. Next week will be the last of Mosher, Hayes and Mosher; The Arlington Four; Jane Boynton and B. A. Rolfe's musical offering "The Courtiers."

Every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man.—Social Statics, First Principle.

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THE McNAMARA CASE.

After an enforced recess last Saturday because of the inability of Judge Bordwell to preside, the trial of James B. McNamara was resumed here Monday morning with three permanent and three tentative occupants of the jury box, and District Attorney Fredericks making a strenuous effort to eliminate Alex. Gribling from the list of jurors.

Gribling is a civil war veteran and was last Saturday passed for cause by Fredericks despite the fact that he had told Judge Bordwell that he is opposed to circumstantial evidence. He had also told the district attorney that he had once been "swindled" by the "Times." The district attorney evidently utilized Saturday's delay in reflecting upon the matter, for with the consent of Judge Bordwell he renewed his questioning along the lines of the juror's opinions of circumstantial evidence. In his anxiety to get him out of the box for cause, as he did not desire later on to waste a peremptory challenge on him, the district attorney made a long speech to show the court that this juror would not be a fair juror to the State.

He was answered by Darrow for the defense.

"We had to use peremptory challenges to eliminate Frampton and Winter," he demurred, "although they admitted that they opposed circumstantial evidence. And it is unfair to us to excuse this juror who is absolutely fair and fully qualified, simply because the other side wants to eliminate him and save one of its peremptory challenges. Let them use their challenges as we have had to do."

Fredericks' attempt to reply was intercepted by the court, who personally interrogated Gribling regarding his views, with the result that he elicited the information from him that "if the circumstantial evidence was direct and complete, and left no doubt in my mind, I would have no hesitation in convicting, even though that was the only evidence in the case." Judge Bordwell on this statement promptly disallowed the challenge. He then addressed Darrow, saying:

"Mr. Darrow, I think that your charge that the action of the district attorney in framing this challenge was to save a peremptory challenge was unjustified. I will act in these matters simply on the evidence that is brought out."

Darrow declared that it was only fair to call the attention of the court to the fact that he himself had referred to a challenge of this sort, made by the defense, as a "subterfuge" and designed to get rid of unfavorable veniremen, when, as a matter of fact, the challenge was made in good faith.

Darrow then took up the examination of N. P. Bailey, a local real estate dealer, who said that he was positive that union labor destroyed the "Times" and that he had a positive opinion regarding McNamara's guilt. As he maintained this attitude to Fredericks when interrogated, the latter withdrew his objection and the challenge was allowed, and he was excused for actual bias.

Fred M. Webb, president of the Southern California Onyx Company, said he was firmly convinced that the "Times" was destroyed by dynamite and that it would be almost impossible to get enough evidence to prove the contrary to his opinion. He was challenged by Darrow and Fredericks did not resist, so Webb was excused. He may be called as a witness by the State.

Because of his conscientious scruples against the death penalty, Geo. J. Burkle, a local business man, was excused by the court.

F. J. Greene was examined by Darrow and Fredericks and was passed for cause by both sides. E. L. Adkinson was excused because of bias.

Examination of Talesman M. W. Corcoran, who was passed by the defense and was on the stand at adjournment Wednesday, was resumed by S. L. Vermilyea of the State.

To a certain extent he believed in labor organ-

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izations, but his sympathies, as a whole, were, Corcoran said, with the workingmen.

"I just couldn't make out the true story," exclaimed Corcoran in giving his views on the cause of the disaster. "I read first that it was gas and then again that it was dynamite. I think now that perhaps some high-power explosive did it."

In the midst of the examination Judge Bordwell interrupted, saying he had arrived at the conclusion that Corcoran's advanced age would not permit him to stand the strain of the trial, and that although there was no challenge before the court he would excuse him.

"But we have Talesman Elliott in the box, who is 75 years old, and Corcoran is only 68. He has the appearance of health, too," protested Attorney Darrow, of the defense.

"Well, I do not think he should serve," replied Judge Bordwell smilingly. "We won't discuss the matter any further."

Dennis Bennett, 74 years old, another white-haired talesman, took Corcoran's place in the box, while Talesman Heath went on the stand for examination by the defense.

Heath said he could receive evidence as to either the dynamite or gas theory as the cause of the "Times" explosion without prejudice. What he had read about the case, he added, had not left any permanent impression on his mind.

Heath said he came from County Kent, England.

"Would you have any prejudice against the defendant, James B. McNamara, because he is an Irishman?" asked Attorney Lecompte Davis of the defense. "None whatever."

"Was there any particular feeling or prejudice in County Kent against the Irish when you left there?" "No, I never knew of any there."

The grind goes slowly on with, if anything, increased caution on the part of the defense. They are proceeding carefully, hoping to avoid more adverse rulings. It is almost certain that the defense will be compelled to exhaust its allotment of peremptory challenges, and will then be compelled to accept such jurors as the court deems qualified.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1911.

O, tell me not the hope recedes
That held of former years;
Life is not made of idle deeds,
What need for idle fears?

We may not always meet the blows
As would, perhaps, seem fit;
But brave hearts do not know to lose,
Only the cravens quit.

What boots it if the foe today
Has beat us to the earth?
The morrow brings a newer fray,
A newer strength has birth.

We can not lose, if win we will,
Brave hearts shall never die.
To arms! The foe is with us still!
Who cares what flag he fly?

—Samuel Hartley Lyle, Jr.

The Farmers' Union of this State is anxious that the Governor include in his call for the special session of the Legislature a recommendation that the two houses pass a joint resolution urging colleges and school boards to fix their vacation periods so as to permit students to pick fruit during harvesting time. Such an arrangement would be beneficial both to students and farmers, and would go far toward correcting the Japanese menace in the State. It is to be hoped the Governor will see his way clear to comply with their request.

When trade unionists learn to have the same regard for the man who employs non-union labor by purchasing goods which do not bear the label that they have for the employer who refuses to treat with the unions or employ members of unions, the movement will go ahead more rapidly. One of the greatest drawbacks organized labor has to contend with is the member who persists in purchasing goods which do not bear the union label, yet many of these men believe they are as good unionists as the member who always demands the label.

A notoriously untruthful publication of this city, known to but few people, as it only circulates among those who rave and rant at all things good, and praise and eulogize all that is vile and despicable, is busy circulating a statement that the San Francisco Labor Council has a boycott against a local daily paper. This statement is contained in last week's issue of the "Wasp," and is not only untrue, but is a falsehood forged in its entirety. The Council has no boycott against any of the daily papers of this city at the present time, nor has it had one for many years. It might be well for the editor of this paper to occasionally tell the truth, and then, perhaps, some deluded souls might believe that an item now and then contained a semblance of fact. At present its reputation is all to the bad.

SAIL ON, GOOD SHIP, SAIL ON.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Atlanta, Ga., is dealing with the same elements that it has always had to deal with from its infancy to the present time, and with which it will be confronted every day and every week and every month and every year of its existence.

Men of all descriptions, nursing all manner of hobbies, any one of which will cure all the ills of mankind, are urging the Federation to adopt their theories, to put into practice their isms, to remedy the workers' wrongs by the use of their doctrines.

Each of these men is eager, serious, earnest in the advocacy of his cause, and firmly believes that nothing but a lack of understanding and judgment prevents the great labor body from taking it up and giving to the toiler its vast benefits. Each entertains the hope that in some way and at some time the men of labor will see the advantage of his particular panacea, and take more kindly to it.

This great industrial organization, each understands, is struggling to uplift the human race, struggling for more equality of opportunity, for more real freedom for the uncounted millions, for the emancipation of womanhood and childhood, for more honesty in the relations between men, for the elimination of poverty from our scheme of things, for a more genuine code of morality in the affairs of life, for power to be wielded by the many rather than the few, for prevention of the exploitation of the worker by the capitalist, and all of these things, to be accomplished, needs but the inauguration of the particular ism urged by each of the many representatives assembled at the American Federation of Labor conventions.

Yet amid the storm and the tossing caused by the conflict of ideas the old labor ship pursues the even tenor of her way, holds hard to her course, and steers with a dogged determination for the original port of entry.

Perhaps her progress has not been as rapid as it might have been had she taken advantage of some of the winds afforded by tacking to the north, or to the south, to the east, or to the west, as the adoption of these isms might require. Perhaps she has floundered around some waiting for favorable winds, but she has, nevertheless, made all of her ports of call with unerring accuracy and absolute certainty. She has encountered many storms, but has weathered them all.

The course followed has not always met with the approval of all the individuals comprising the conglomerate membership, but her record of accomplishment has justified the tenacity of purpose of her gray-haired old skipper and his subordinates. His guiding hand has kept her clear of the reefs and shoals of the uncharted seas of the economic world, and she is now at anchor in the harbor of Atlanta, more vigorous, more powerful, and better equipped to do battle with the tides and currents of the industrial seas than upon the day of her christening.

Every storm has served the purpose of showing wherein the old ship needed strengthening, and the defects have always received prompt and effective attention. Therefore, we see her where she is today.

Her course in the future will undoubtedly be along the lines of the past, ready to give a hearing to all men, yet determined not to waver or deviate from the objects which caused her to spring into being—the improvement of industrial conditions for the toiling millions.

Wide swaths will, as in the past, separate the membership as to the best means of accomplishing this result, but we have an abiding faith in the wisdom which shall ultimately prevail, and therefore entertain no fears or misgivings concerning the future.

Sail on, good ship, sail on!

LABOR'S WASTED OPPORTUNITIES.

By William L. Laurence.

An editorial in the "Clarion's" issue of November 3d, which stated that the trade unionist who purchased non-union-made goods was an employer of non-union labor, should be read by every union man and woman in San Francisco.

The tremendous purchasing power of organized labor could within six months unionize ninety per cent of the non-union factories in the United States by refusing to buy any article not bearing the stamp of some organized craft.

One of the bitterest enemies union labor has is a manufacturer of breakfast foods in Michigan—he contributes many thousands of dollars annually to organizations whose aim is to crush out unionism—yet organized labor continues to supply the money which is used to fight its cause, by buying the products of this man's factory.

A well-known biscuit company of Chicago—notorious for its opposition to organized labor—is daily selling many thousands of dollars worth of cakes and crackers to union men and women, who have tried every way but the easiest way to unionize that factory.

If organized labor refused to buy that concern's products because it did not employ union labor, its business would quickly shrink to such an extent that it would be compelled to unionize its plant, which would mean better wages and working conditions for its thousands of employees.

In selling goods to the merchant whose customers are largely made up of union men, the fact that the wares bear a label carries but little or no weight, because he has practically no demand for union-made merchandise.

The demand for the union label should be so general by organized labor, that the merchant would as soon think of trying to put a letter through the United States mails without a postage stamp as trying to sell something to a union man or woman that did not bear the label of the craft that made it.

One good union man, consistently demanding the union label, and asking for the card of the clerk who waits upon him, always, is worth more to the cause of organized labor than one hundred of the leather-lunged rooters who preach but seldom practice.

In the manufacturing industries, such things as strikes, lockouts, etc., would soon be a thing of the past, if the organized people stood together and practiced what they preach—fair wages and hours—buy no goods not made under sanitary conditions, and for the manufacture of which labor was paid a just wage. The sweatshops of New York and other large Eastern cities would soon go out of business, and even the thriving Japanese shoemakers who infest our own San Francisco would soon have to seek other fields, for the union man would take his repair jobs "around the corner" to the white man, who may charge a little more, but who must live according to the white man's standard.

If union labor would only apply its great purchasing power to this end, its goal would be quickly reached, for the most obdurate union-hating manufacturer in the world has one thing in common with the rest of humanity—he is chasing the elusive dollar—and if the products of his factory must bear a union stamp to get your business, he will surely put it on, for but few manufacturers could continue long in business without the patronage of the real consumer—the workingman.

It is a narrow-gauge union man who does not appreciate the great work of the patriotic men and women in San Francisco's labor movement who are agitating this label question, the obvious remedy for nearly all of labor's ills.

"The citizen has rights as well as duties."—Dr. William E. Channing.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The man who only advertises occasionally has about as much chance to compete with the business man who keeps at it, as he would have to float a ton of lead in a tomato can. Constant advertising is the kind that produces results.

Remember that the Bell Brand collar is the only one on the market that is strictly union made. It deserves your patronage. The call for it in this city has been very light. Union men who desire that union conditions shall prevail in this industry should purchase union-made collars, and none other.

The person who has, by example or effort, relieved suffering and misery, driven out vice, fear or want, or in any manner made life brighter, happier or more desirable, has done some of the world's work, for which credit is due, and the person who has added to these human ills by greed and selfishness has been a drag to society, and deserves only condemnation. It is necessary for every human being to travel one of these roads. There is no escape. Each must be a factor for good or ill, for joy or sorrow, for right or wrong.

You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink, and you can lead a man to the well of thought, but you can't make him think. How many men are led to the well of thought, and then refuse to think? How much is the labor movement held back by the members who do not think? How long will this thoughtless action continue? When will the slumbering millions be aroused to the necessity for thought and intelligent direction of their energies.

It is, indeed, hard to understand how Andrew Carnegie reconciles his conduct in giving away millions with his actions in the steel mills of Pennsylvania, where men are working long hours at starvation wages. He had men slaughtered a few years ago at Homestead when they struck for an improvement in conditions at a time when he was accumulating millions out of their labor so fast that he could not give it away. The old general who had a habit of closing his reports with the sentence: "I destroyed and ruined," had none the better of Carnegie, for he has destroyed and ruined more human lives than did the old Assyrian general, and while some people believe that he is trying to atone for his past sins by giving away vast sums of money now, he is still ruining men in the steel mills. From all appearances he is only interested in the preservation of the peace of the world in order that his source of supply may be greater. He does not occupy the position of the repentent thief by the side of Christ, and he will probably die as he lived, at any rate there is no present indication of change in his manner of squeezing all he can out of the helpless, unorganized steel workers.

California women, now that they have been elevated to the dignity of citizenship, are preparing themselves to intelligently exercise the newly-granted rights by establishing classes for the study of economics, in order to divide the burdens of government with men, and men are always willing to share their burdens and joys with the women, as witness the following story of generosity: Down in Papua they have pieces of bamboo closed at one end, and in a little hole near that end the cigarette is placed. The wife, after lighting the cigarette, takes a pull, which exhausts all the air in the pipe, and leaves it full of smoke. She then hands it to her lord, who inhales the smoke and hands it back to her to go through the same action again. In this division of labor, it will be noted that the woman gets all the air, and the man all the smoke.

Wit at Random

Business Man (explaining)—When they say "money is easy" they mean simply that the supply is greater than the demand.

His Wife—Goodness! I shouldn't think such a thing possible.—"Philadelphia Press."

"Captain," asked the nervous passenger, "do you think this boat is perfectly safe?"

"This is the ninety-sixth trip I've made on her, and she hasn't sunk yet. But I suppose there always has to be a first time for everything."—Chicago "Record-Herald."

A certain editor had cause to admonish his son on account of his reluctance to attend school.

"You must go regularly and learn to be a great scholar," said the fond father, encouragingly, "otherwise you can never be an editor, you know. What would you do, for instance, if your paper came out full of mistakes?"

The boy looked up into his parent's face with childlike innocence.

"Father," he said, solemnly, "I'd blame 'em on the printer!"

And then the editor fell upon his son's neck and wept tears of joy. He knew he had a successor for the editorial chair.—"Sacred Heart Review."

Two lawyers before a probate judge recently got into a wrangle. At last one of the disputants, losing control over his emotions, exclaimed to his opponent:

"Sir, you are, I think, the biggest ass that I ever had the misfortune to set eyes upon."

"Order! Order!" said the judge gravely. "You seem to forget that I am in the room."—"Western Christian Advocate."

"Clarence," said the American heiress hesitatingly, "I think that you should be told at once how my father made his money. Our business men in this country have methods which to one of your pure soul, whose motto is 'Noblesse oblige,' cannot but—"

"Cease, Mamie, cease," said the young lord reassuringly, "tell me no more. However he made his millions I can forgive, for your sake. But—er—has he still got them all right?"—London "Globe."

Pedestrian—Hey! You just missed me by an inch.

Chauffeur—Be patient. I'm coming back directly.—"Puck."

Clinton—I suppose your little ones ask you many embarrassing questions?

Clubleigh—Yes, they are just like their mother.—Boston "Transcript."

Motormaniac—What do you think is the most difficult thing for a beginner to learn about an automobile?

Frankenstein—To keep from talking about it all the time.—Toledo "Blade."

"My husband says he always does better work when thinking of me."

"I noticed he made a very good job of beating the carpets."—Pittsburg "Post."

The traveler hurriedly jumped off his horse, and throwing the reins to a man standing on the footpath, yelled, "Here, hold my horse a minute, will you?" "Sir," exclaimed the individual addressed, "I am a town councillor!" "That's all right, mister," replied the traveler, "you look honest, and I'll take the chance!"

Masterpiece in Prose

A SOVEREIGN TO HER SOLDIERS.

My loving people, we have been persuaded by some that are careful of our safety to take heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes for fear of treachery. But I assure you I do not desire to live to distrust my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear. I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and good will of my subjects. And therefore I am come among you at this time, not as for any recreation or sport, but being resolved in the midst of the heat of the battle to live or die amongst you all; to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and for my people, my honor and my blood, even in the dust. I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart of a king, and of a King of England, too; and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm. To which rather than any disonor should grow by me, I myself will take up arms; I myself will be your general, judge and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field.

ASPECTS OF THE TIP.

By B. N. Fryer.

Charity, in the shape of promiscuous tips or other alms, is not the outcome of true benevolence. It is even decidedly unjust in ultimate effects, for it is destructive of self-reliance; and justice is the present need of the world.

A petty bribe in the spirit of flunkeyism sums up the sycophantic tip. No man can accept a tip without becoming tainted with servility. None can give one without showing an absence of any deep-seated conviction of the equality of man.

Tipping is undemocratic. It lies midway between begging and thieving, and holds a spirit antipathetic to American institutions, for it is a remnant of feudalism. General practice would bring about a nation of flunkies. Therefore it should be rooted out in the early stages.

Services are given either from social motives or for money. A wide comprehension of social life leads to unconscious service, while a narrow outlook on mankind demands payment for every hand's turn. It measures love by dimes and nickels, and values honor and manhood in cents.

While the laborer is worthy of his hire, the contract price is his hire. If he has not the efficiency and backbone, elements of unionism, to make an honest contract, he is worth only what he gets. If he makes a bad contract and gets poor pay, he is still better than a person who expects a tip—he is not descended to a flunkey.

A person who profits by chance payments for social amenities is unjust to himself and to the world at large. His flunkeyism degrades him. The person who gives the tip at once takes on an air of superiority, and the two can never be equal. It is in that fact that the tip is vicious.

The Old World is the home of servitude and patronage, from the sudra and brahmin castes of India to the vassals and barons of England. These cancerous medievalisms are being imported with the stream of immigration. To stamp out the thing at once might be difficult, but it can be scotched—a pregnant word in this connection—if American unionism set itself the duty to inculcate its principles in all it can reach, that is, ingrain self-respect in man, so that the system of tipping can not become a menace to national character. A democratic people has neither time nor place for the flunkey.

"I love my country much but mankind more."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of the Minutes of Regular Meeting, Held November 10, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary Gallagher excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Carpenters No. 1082, W. R. Handyside, vice Bro. Chase. Waitresses—Maude Edwards, vice Lettie Gardener; delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Composition Roofers, notifying Council that their organization had indorsed the candidacy of Ralph McLeran for Supervisor. From Job Harriman, thanking the Council for the splendid support rendered to labor movement in Los Angeles during the past year and a half. From Mrs. L. C. Walden, organizer for Laundry Workers in Los Angeles, informing Council that she would do all in her power to assist in the election of Job Harriman and his entire ticket. From Socialist Party of Fresno, stating they had adopted resolutions in appreciation of the Council's attitude in relation to the political situation in Los Angeles. From Federation of Shop Employees, acknowledging receipt of \$50 donated by Beer Bottlers' Union No. 293. From A. F. of L., receipts for donations to McNamara Defense Fund. From W. H. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the W. E. O'Connell, Benefit Committee, acknowledging receipt of \$50, and thanking Council for same.

Referred to McNamara Defense League—From A. F. of L., relative to making arrangements for moving picture show regarding the kidnapping of J. J. McNamara. From Stereotypers No. 29, notifying Council they would hold a special McNamara meeting, Wednesday evening, November 15th. From Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, stating they would hold a special McNamara meeting on November 20, 1911.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., dealing with contract prison labor system, and known as the Booher Bill (H. R. 5601).

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cooks' Association asking the privilege of the floor in order that they might call a matter of importance to the attention of the Council.

Moved that the communication be referred to the executive committee; amendment, that the request be granted. Amendment carried; 71 in favor, 34 against.

The chair called upon the representative of Cooks' Association, and he not being present, the matter was referred to the executive committee.

From B. Langendorf, proprietor of bakery, 878 McAllister Street, calling the Council's attention to a dispute between him and Bakers' Union No. 24.

Referred to Trustees—Report of Treasurer for quarter ending October 31, 1911.

A communication was received from Delegate Wm. F. Dwyer, asking to be excused from all meetings of the Council while attending A. F. of L. convention; request granted.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Injunction levied against their organization. Bindery Women—Will give a dance on Saturday evening, November 11th, at Golden Gate Commandery Hall. Newspaper Solicitors—Members will give one day's pay to McNamara Defense Fund.

Label Section—Chairman O'Brien, Label Section, informed the Council that Bro. Baxter, advance agent for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Moving Picture Union Label Show, was present, and asked that he be granted the privilege of the floor. Brother Baxter briefly outlined the purpose of the show, and the matter was referred to new business.

Executive Committee—Reported on the request

of Waiters' Union No. 30, for a boycott on Mayes Oyster Co., and recommended the matter lay over one week, pending negotiations; concurred in. Reported progress on Coopers' wage scale, and on the request of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union for a boycott on Cortland Dairy; concurred in. On the appeal of Cloak Makers' Union No. 8, in behalf of the Cleveland strikers, committee recommends that the Council donate \$10, and return tickets; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Chairman Walsh stated that the organizing committee would hold an important meeting Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Law and Legislative Committee—Considered the plan for Home Rule in matters of taxation by the cities and counties of the State, as proposed by the League of California Municipalities, and recommended that the Council indorse the proposed plan for home rule in taxation by the cities and counties of the State, and further recommends that before the Council takes action on the above recommendation opportunity be granted to advocates and opponents of this measure to appear before the Council, and with that end in view we desire that Mr. Mason, secretary of the League of California Municipalities, and J. Stitt Wilson, Mayor of Berkeley, be invited to address the Council on Friday evening, November 17, 1911, and that this be made a special order of business for said evening at 9 o'clock; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Label Section be authorized to arrange for places to hold Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Label Picture Show for two evenings; amendment, that the matter be re-referred to the executive committee; amendment carried.

Receipts—Plumbers No. 442, \$10; Millmen No. 422, \$10; Janitors, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216, \$4; Box Makers No. 152, \$4; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Carpenters No. 483, \$16; Molders, \$10; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; Milkers, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$8; Upholsterers, \$6; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$10; Waitresses, \$10; Steam Shovelmen, \$4; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Bindery Women, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Pavers, \$2; Glove Workers, \$2; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$4; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; White Rats Actors, \$2; Chauffeurs, \$4; Retail Clerks, \$5; Millwrights, \$6; Jewelry Workers, \$4. Total, \$167.

Expenses—Wm. Bonsor, \$40; postage, \$5; messenger fees, \$1; "Chronicle," 75 cents; "Call," 75 cents; donation to Cloak Makers, \$10; W. N. Brunt Co., \$4.50; Pacific Telephone Co., \$16.69; Ed. Forestier Co., \$55.50; committee's expense to Sacramento, \$21. Total, \$198.19.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned at 9:05 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally yours,
WM. T. BONSOR, Acting Secretary.

At a convention of Minnesota Baptists, a resolution was adopted establishing the minimum wage of an unmarried minister at \$700 per year, and that of a married minister at \$900 per year. While it has been popular in the past to criticise the organizations of labor for establishing wage scales, it appears that the labor unions have imitators. It is to be hoped that the Baptist Ministers' Union will be successful in establishing its minimum wage without friction.

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LOS ANGELES POLITICALLY. (By National Socialist Press.)

Never in the history of politics in California has there been as much excitement over an election as there is in Los Angeles at present.

With the closing of the registration it was shown that about 150,000 voters have enrolled. Out of that number probably 110,000 will vote at the final election on December 5th.

Of the number registered there are over 60,000 women. It is believed that 65 per cent of the women will vote the Socialist ticket. This will elect Job Harriman and the entire working party ticket.

"Big business" is thoroughly alarmed and ceaseless efforts are being made to get the "Good Government" forces in line for the election of George Alexander, the candidate of the exploiters.

The Socialists have kept up such a rapid-fire bombardment of the enemy that the "goo-goo's" have been forced to remain on the defensive every hour.

Not an issue has been met and the chief weapon has been to use the kept press to frighten people. There would be a financial panic if the Socialists were elected; perfectly awful conditions would prevail. The bankers were quoted in most dismal tones. They set up a doleful wail about the awful way in which the credit of the city would be impaired. They declared the bonds for various enterprises would find no market. They declared the various enterprises under way would be abandoned.

Right in the midst of this squalling and shrieking came the primary election in which Job Harriman and the others on the Socialist ticket were given a vote that overwhelmed their opponents and eliminated every stray candidate, leaving a clear field to the straight Socialist ticket and the fusion party that is falsely masquerading as a "good government organization."

Socialists have been active in showing up the facts that in 64 European cities where there are Socialist administrations there was unbounded success as far as the municipal laws would permit them to go.

Milwaukee has been extensively quoted and the fact that that city has enjoyed a greater period of prosperity under a Socialist administration than ever before. The demand for Milwaukee bonds has been shown. Little trouble was experienced in refuting their lies. Then came another period of bewailing what the Los Angeles "Times" called the "terrible predicament" of the city.

While the fight was at its hottest came the news of the success of the Socialists in sixteen cities where mayors were elected and with them a large number of other officials. The fact that the Socialists were gaining everywhere again threw consternation into their ranks.

Frantic appeals for money have been sent out and the corporations and other specially privileged institutions responded. Every grafter in the city made haste to get under their banner. The secretary of the plutocrat's organization hysterically declared: "Hundreds of thousands of dollars are pouring into the coffers of the Los Angeles Socialists." This made the men and women who are devoting their time and energy to the cause smile with pity for those who cannot remotely understand the motive that actuates them.

The joining with all the old corrupt forces of the city has not tended to strengthen the administration that is so frantically seeking re-election.

The Socialists are out with ringing challenges to their opponents to meet them on the platform and discuss the issues of the day where the people can hear them. On only one occasion have the Socialists succeeded in this. Reynolds E. Blight, good government candidate for the

School Board, was indiscreet enough to meet Frank E. Wolfe, Socialist candidate for the Council. The two debates that followed caused great excitement, with the result that he received the lowest vote on his ticket, while the Socialist received next to the highest vote cast for all candidates. Aside from this the Socialists have sought in vain to get their opponents on the platform. A few of the Socialist candidates for the Council caught a few of the present Councilmen at a luncheon and in the five minutes that were allowed devoted themselves to the task of goading their competitors and challenging them to come out into the open and let the people know where they stand.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

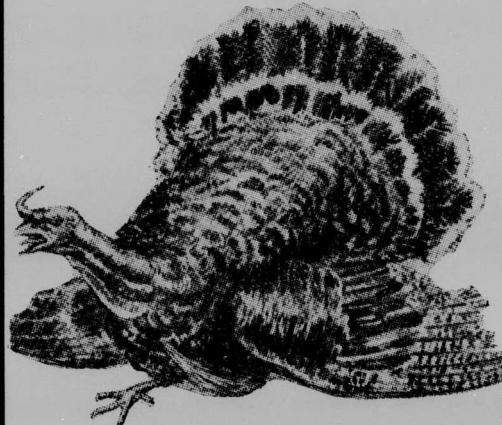
The following is taken from the New Zealand "Voice of Labor":

In New Zealand and other countries with any pretence to a system of justice, newspapers are not allowed to comment on a case while it is before the courts, it being held, and rightly so, that such criticism is likely to prejudice the public, from whom the witnesses and jury must come; but apparently they have never heard of such a thing in America, for "McClure's Magazine" for August contains an article on the Los Angeles explosion and the arrest of the McNamaras, which bears on the face of it the evidence of a deliberate attempt to influence the public against the McNamaras, and through them against organized labor. The McNamara trial does not come on until October 10th. Yet here is this trust-owned magazine publishing photos of alleged discoveries of dynamite and infernal machines supposed to have been hidden by the McNamaras.

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, November 14, 1911, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: G. Pannaccioli, cornet, Local No. 10; Edward Tak, violin, Local No. 310.

Reinstated: W. L. Blayney.

Omer Herbert, Local No. 304, and Robt. De Lice, Local No. 10, are reported playing last week at the Macdonough Theatre.

The price list committee will meet at 11 a. m., Monday, November 20th, in the office of the secretary. Members who are interested in dancing-school prices will please attend. This will positively be the last meeting of the committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on Thursday, November 9th. President Greenbaum presided. Reports of officers were received. The report of the price list committee was taken up and consumed the entire day. The meeting was adjourned until the call of the chair, at which time the matter of the price list revision will be again taken up. The president has called the adjourned meeting for Wednesday, November 22d, at 11 a. m. There were several matters laid over, so that members interested in them might be present and discuss the propositions. Members are requested to be present at this meeting, as this will be the final meeting for the revision of the price list for 1912.

We are pleased to see W. Von Helms around again after being confined to his bed for some weeks, having undergone a serious operation.

District Officer Frank Borgel reports that the musicians' trouble with the Beach Company at Santa Cruz has been settled. Mr. Borgel spent most of last week in Santa Cruz and succeeded in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the trouble, which has been on for about four years. Much credit is due Mr. Geo. Tracy of the Typographical Union, who has worked hard for the past number of months endeavoring to bring about a settlement. Local No. 6 has adopted a set of resolutions in his behalf, which will be published in the next issue of this paper.

Mr. J. Feykert, one of the old-time members of this local, left this week for Pfalz, Germany, where he will make an extended visit to friends and relatives.

The nominating committee has handed in its report, and has named the following candidates for office: President—A. A. Greenbaum, J. F. Fitzgerald; vice-president—S. Greene, J. J. Matheson; recording secretary—E. H. Slissman; financial secretary—A. S. Morey; treasurer—T. Eisfeldt; sergeant-at-arms—J. Smith; State Federation of Labor—S. J. Tully, H. Menke, W. H. Lee, G. Selo, F. Gashlin, A. S. Morey; board of directors—J. J. Atkins, C. Neale, W. Bellard, C. H. Chenoweth, T. Ernst, H. Heller, Geo. Price, F. Borgel, M. Kochman, S. J. Tully, M. Hobbs, J. Kunzelman, J. Campbell, Geo. Warn, E. E. Weigel, Phil Sapiro, F. Allen, C. H. Cassasa, H. Meyer, J. H. Cray, Max Walten, C. Foster, J. Dewey, T. Mansfeldt, J. Peckham; Alameda Co. Labor Council—J. Scott, J. Cray, J. Von Hovenberg; A. F. of M. Convention—F. Borgel, E. H. Slissman, A. A. Greenbaum, J. F. Fitzgerald; San Francisco Labor Council—J. Smith, F. Gashlin, G. Selo, B. Schoenberg, S. J. Tully, J. Lehman, J. J. Matheson; relief committee—C. H. Cassasa, F. Borgel, C. Weisel, Geo. Price, A. S. Morey, S. Greene, M. J. Kochman, C. H. Chenoweth; J. Kunzelman.

The aggressions which selfishness prompts (aggressions which, in a society, have to be restrained by some power that is strong in proportion as the selfishness is intense) can diminish only as fast as selfishness is held in check by sympathy.—The Study of Sociology, ch. 8.

Notes in Union Life

President Samuel Taback of Waiters' Union No. 30, and Miss Christine Luckenbill, a member of Waitresses' Union No. 49, were married Wednesday at the home of the bride.

A good sale of tickets for the grand ball to be given in the Auditorium Saturday night for the benefit of the striking shopmen is reported.

The Solicitors' Union at its meeting last Sunday adopted a new style combination of dues book and identification card, one of the neatest and most convenient in use by labor organizations. The union is considering a new constitution and set of by-laws.

The organizing committee of the San Francisco Labor Council was in conference last Sunday morning with representatives of the riggers and stevedores, Lumber Clerks' Association, Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Union and the Lumber Clerks' Association of Oakland for the purpose of discussing the possibility of amalgamating the several organizations as one union. The matter was discussed at length, and it was finally decided to refer the subject to the various unions affected for a referendum vote, the result to be forwarded to the organizing committee not later than December 15th.

The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union Monday night made a donation of \$500 to the McNamara Defense Fund. The union donated a like amount to the same fund some time ago.

The following trade unionists have been called to their final rest during the past week: August H. Bolain of the cooks, Frank Kenny of the bay and river steamboatmen, William J. McPhee of carpenters No. 22, Fred W. Brackenstadt of the riggers and stevedores, John C. Smith of the shipwrights, Harry Weber of steamfitters No. 442, Robert Lahey of the butchers, William Shaylor of carpenters 483, John Terrel of glass blowers.

The bakery workers of Oakland, during the past week, signed up four of the Latin bakeries, and the men have returned to their work in these establishments. The strike is still on in the others.

At Monday night's meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 483 the members voted to donate \$2500 to the McNamara Defense Fund, this sum to be paid in regular installments. The sum of \$300 was contributed to the Los Angeles strike fund and it was decided to give \$10 per week to the striking shopmen of the Harriman system. Sick benefits for the week amounted to \$50. The union will give its annual ball on January 1, 1912, and will appoint its arrangement committee next week.

The Bartenders' Union decided Tuesday night to increase the amount of the initiation and reinstatement fees after the first of the year. The amount paid in sick benefits for the week was \$35. The union will elect officers for the ensuing term on December 4th.

McNAMARA MEETINGS.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 95 is to hold a McNamara meeting on November 20th, at 224 Guerrero street.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypes' Union No. 29, on Wednesday, November 15th, held a meeting for consideration of means of assisting further in the McNamara defense.

A meeting was held by the Garment Workers' Union on Thursday evening, for consideration of the McNamara case.

Gas and Water Workers' Union will hold a special McNamara meeting on Thursday, November 23d, at which time the matter of contributing a day's pay will be taken up.

The McNamara Defense League will hold a meeting on Monday night next at the Building Trades Temple, and all representatives are urged to be present.

DOES IT VIOLATE CONSTITUTION?

By Theodore Johnson.

(Continued from last week.)

Point 5.—The Federal Constitution pre-supposes in each State the maintenance of a republican form of government and the existence of State legislatures, to-wit: representative assemblies having the power to make the laws; and that in each State the powers of government will be divided into three departments—a legislature, an executive and a judiciary. One of these, the legislature, is destroyed by the initiative.

State legislatures are a vital feature of our government; without such, Congress could not get its Senators, nor could there be a Congress; the State legislatures are to direct the manner of choosing the President; without State legislatures, no President could be elected. Hence, the Federal Constitution imposes on each State the obligation to have a legislature. That instrument also pre-supposes the division in each State of its government in three branches. It is evident that under the Constitution the State legislatures are the agency to carry on the relations between the Nation and the States. The word "legislature" in the Constitution means a representative assembly, consisting of two houses, empowered to make the law. Such was its meaning at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Under the Oregon Amendment, the people have equal powers with the legislature to make laws, and may even repeal those made by the legislature; the latter then ceases to be the law-making power, or legislature. In 1910, an amendment was adopted by the people of Oregon providing that no bill regulating taxation can become a law until approved by the people at a general election. Thus, so far as taxation is concerned, there exists no representative legislature in Oregon, and the minority is subject to the despotic will of the majority without a hearing or opportunity to amend. Thus, when fully developed, initiative and direct legislation will make the legislature a law-making power by sufferance merely, and in time destroy entirely its powers and functions under the Federal Constitution.

Point 6.—The provision in the Oregon Constitution for direct legislation violates the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Oregon to the Union.

The State of Oregon was admitted because its proposed government was republican. The implied contract was that the State would continue that form. Every person within the State is entitled to that form of government. A change in its fundamental law, repugnant to republican institutions, is contrary to the act of admission, and is an impairment of the obligation of the State to preserve a republican form of government.

Conclusion of the argument.

The question is submitted that the Supreme Court will protect the people in the enjoyment of those constitutional checks and safeguards against their own power, which with wisdom and deliberation they created for themselves.

DENY IT—WHO CAN?

By J. A. Kinghorn-Jones.

Land and Time were not made by man. Man has no property rights in Land or Time. Land and Time are for the use of mankind. Use of Land and Time creates values. Values belong to those who used Time. Time improved—by brawn or brain—is Labor. Labor is the only true standard of value. One hour of useful work is the unit of value. Change "dollar" to hour and we shall have Social Justice.

The hour medium of exchange could not get into the claws of parasites.

I defy financiers and savants to upset this reasoning; they may object to it being put into practice, because it has not yet been adopted in Mars.

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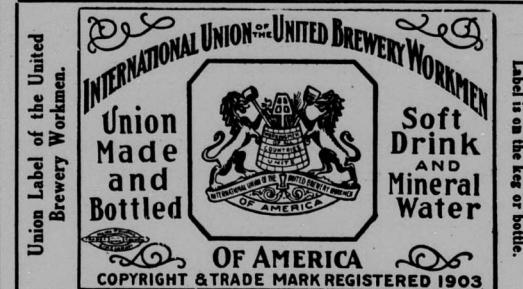
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PAT ROONEY and MARION BENT, presenting "The Busy Bell Boy"; ED. F. REYNARD, the Ventriloquist with a Production; MAZIE KING and CO., Presenting "The Legend of Spring"; LYNCH and ZELLER, Clubmaniacs; MOSHER, HAYES and MOSHER; ARLINGTON FOUR; JANE BOYNTON; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—B. A. Rolfe's Musical Offering "THE COURTIERS."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C-1570.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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OVERALLS & PANTS

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ARGONAUT SHIRTS

LESSONS IN MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN.**Labor Pays All Land Rent.****By Richard Caverly.****Letter No. 17.**

The amount of permanent debts in the United States is almost beyond belief, and may be given in round numbers as follows: The price of land, \$55,000,000,000; individual loans in banks, etc., \$13,000,000,000; bonded debts, steam railroads, \$9,000,000,000; bonded debts, electric railways, \$2,000,000,000; State, counties, cities, etc., \$2,000,000,000; industrial corporations, \$2,000,000; national debt, \$1,000,000,000; total, \$84,000,000,000. The price of land is taken from the credit side of wealth and put upon the debit side, where it rightly belongs, because its very price indicates a loss suffered by productive labor, by land having become the property of a part of the people instead of being a credit in which all should have an equal share by higher price for their labor.

When we consider the natural resources in mines, of metal and mineral, in water power, in harbors and coasts, in locations for cities and lines of travel, in rivers and lakes, in lands and forests, we are in the habit of talking about this natural domain as belonging to all the people. But, as a matter of fact, this natural bounty is the property of but a few of the people, and the loss of the country to the whole people is expressed in its price, \$55,000,000,000. There is no source from which to secure money to buy the earth, and there is no way the people could have lost the earth, except by going into debt and giving the earth as security for the loan which cannot be paid at present, but the earth may be restored to the people, by taxing land values, and removing all taxes from wealth production.

To give a concrete example, the Norfolk and Western Railway purchased a boundary of Pocahontas coal lands for \$30,000,000 from owners, who received it from other owners, who merely accepted it as a gift from the States of Virginia and West Virginia. In this process the land advanced in price from zero to \$25,000,000. The Norfolk and Western Railway combined with the Pennsylvania Railroad and issued four per cent bonds, giving the coal land as security. The land owner received \$25,000,000 worth of surplus wealth which had previously been accumulated and had not been distributed in higher wages, and the railroad is secured by the coal lands upon which its bonds are based. But who is bound to pay \$25,000,000 in the future?

In reality, this is not a bond upon land, but is a legal form by which future labor is sold into debt by selling their rights in a coal mine for a surplus of wealth they, themselves, should have received in higher wages instead of its having been paid to owners of land. Not only is labor sold into debt to create a price for land, but the very money which buys land and which creates the debt is their own joint earnings, taken from them and used as a loan which, instead of being a loan for their benefit, becomes a gift to owners of land, who return a joint debt in exchange for the joint credit they get. Land owners take the billions of surplus by selling land, and by financial legerdemain transform a credit into a permanent debt, by which labor is robbed.

When the field of buying is considered to discover how a new currency is to have its value sustained, it is found that employers of labor must first buy land and raw material. In this manner, the price of land and raw material gets in ahead of the price of labor, and holds it down, and thus creates a price for the bounties of nature. The money invested in land and in raw material is expected to return to employers as well as is the money paid out to labor, hence the selling price must first include the cost of land and raw material, and in doing so takes up the gain made in saving time, and prevents that gain from becoming a raise in wages. The price of land will be estimated at the cost of its raw ma-

terial output, for as many years in the future as labor may be charged up with, and land is sold for present money, because it represents a claim against future labor for a future supply of raw material.

The money in circulation is needed to market the present daily supplies and meet the daily demands of the people, and when the present money is used up to buy future supplies of land, coal, iron and other raw materials stored in the ground, the competition for buyers between coal in the market and coal in the hills, for example, becomes disastrous to the price of present coal.

Buying future raw material can have no useful purpose, but on the contrary must create a continued dearth of buyers in the market and a surplus of money in the land market. The price for land takes up the gains made by the whole community, and thus concentrates all the benefits of discovery and invention to owners of land while wages fall or remain stationary. In having land private property, the people are compelled to buy, or to go into debt, to secure a supply of raw material for, at least twenty-five years in the future.

William Waldorf Astor, who at one time was one of the "Four Hundred" of New York City, and who later renounced his allegiance and became a British subject, has recently been buying more real estate in New York City. His land holdings in that city alone now foot up to over \$300,000,000. The natural land value increase will add another \$150,000,000 in the next ten years. The rents paid for this property by productive labor to support this aristocratic family in royal style in the old world, becomes a perpetual debt upon industry. Nature has a law by which price is not permitted to attach to anything which has no labor cost. Land can have no natural price—its price is created by the community at large, and its rent should go to the creators.

(Continued next week.)

FROM THE SOUTH.
(Contributed by Strike Committee.)

Since our last letter on the Los Angeles situation the political end of our fight is in splendid shape. All the candidates on our ticket being nominated for the final election and all other candidates were left far in the rear. The movement is furnishing the campaign committee with every man that we can possibly spare. The Building Trades Council is furnishing two of their officers, the Labor Council one, and several of the organizations are furnishing men to go and help a day or so at a time.

The work has been divided into eleven departments, and our men are being placed at the head of these departments. Success seems almost assured, as our friends from all points are flocking to the support of our cause. The victory on October 31st has given the movement great confidence and every man is bending his energy towards the winning of the fight December 5th. Chaos reigns in the camp of the opposition. Every daily newspaper in the city, with the exception of the Los Angeles "Record," is lending its support to Alexander.

The Ladies' Garment Workers, Local Union No. 52, went out on strike Saturday night against the blacklist as used by the bosses. Since that time twelve shops have signed their agreement calling for an eight-hour day, union shop conditions and sanitary workshops. About 200 members were involved.

The Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, acting upon the suggestion of the San Francisco McNamara Defense League, met and formed a league in this city, composed of one delegate from each affiliated union. The lines as laid out by the San Francisco League will be followed out in this city. We feel assured that as far as we are able our delegates to the league will be successful in raising money toward the defense of the McNamara boys.

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Guaranteed Capital	\$1,000,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,605,792 68
Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$113,473 47
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Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

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KEARNY
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SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: Nov.
Gold on Blue.

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COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Allied Printing Trades Council

557 CLAY STREET, ROOM 3



OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1911

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(2) Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(2) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	88 First
(116) Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(37) Altvater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler.	560 Sacramento
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay.	166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster.	564 Howard
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow, J. S.	88 First
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.	138 Second
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	643 Stevenson
(65) *Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(89) Boehme & Mcready.	557 Clay
(99) *Bolte & Braden.	50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(8) *Bulletin.	767 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121) *California Demokrat.	51 Third
(176) *California Press.	340 Sansome
(11) *Call, The.	Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90) †Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(40) *Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
(39) Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97) Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(206) Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
(142) *†Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25) *Daily News.	340 Ninth
(5) Daly City Record.	Daly City, Cal.
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	251 Kearny
(12) Dettner Press.	451 Bush
(178) Dickinson & Scott.	343 Front
(79) Dignan, T. J.	1896 Steiner
(179) *Donaldson & Moir.	330 Jackson
(46) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42) *Examiner.	Third and Market
(102) Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch.	340 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75) Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193) Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190) Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(122) Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76) Harthart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158) †Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19) *†Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124) Johnson & Twilley.	1272 Folsom
(94) *Journal of Commerce.	51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L.	640 Commercial
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(103) Lyons, J. F.	461 Bush
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(175) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin & Hearn.	563 Clay
(23) Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(216) Matthews, E. L.	2349 Market
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N.E. cor. Clay & Battery	
(22) Mitchell, John J.	52 Second
(58) *Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(24) Morris, H. C.	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.	788 McAllister
(91) McNicoll, John R.	532 Commercial
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105) *Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208) Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co.	California & Kearny
(149) North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	423 Hayes
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(60) *Post.	727 Market
(109) Primo Press.	67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(163) Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(226) San Francisco Litho. Co.	509 Sansome

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency.



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.

American Tobacco Company.

Bekins Van & Storage Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.

California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.

McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Schmidt Lithograph Company.

Sorensen Company.

Standard Box Factory.

United Cigar Stores.

Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.

Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgom'ry

Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The Auckland, New Zealand, "Voice of Labor" says: "The march of the machine goes steadily on. Inventors now claim to have discovered a method of printing without ink. The substitute is the electric current. One pole of electricity is applied to the type and the other to the metallic cylinder or platen upon which the paper is laid, contact precipitates an electro-chemical action, which gives a clear, jet-black impression. Printing in colors, or from stereos, half-tone, or what not, is to be equally simple. One will be able to have a newspaper printed in all the colors of the rainbow at one impression. This discovery, if made commercially practicable, will mean the displacing of a whole lot of workers in the printing trades. It will make printing so simple that a boy can do it."

At the last meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society two new members were taken in and three applications for membership were received. The society is prosperous and progressing.

R. Bebergall, brother of Fred Bebergall, died November 10th, at the age of 24, after an illness of about six weeks.

J. K. Phillips, one of the oldest printers in the country, and about sixty years a member of the local union, had the misfortune to fall down the stairway at the Y. M. C. A. building, Thursday morning, and broke his arm.

The last issue of "The Bellman," published in Minneapolis, gives unions in general, and the Typographical Union in particular, a grand boost for the good they are doing in the world. The magazine has heretofore refrained from lauding organized labor and has criticised, in a friendly way, many of its policies.

Reports from the book and job branch indicate that business is unusually dull for November. It is believed, however, that an improvement will shortly take place.

The board of directors of the Emeryville laundry, in which the union holds nine shares of stock, has levied an assessment of 5 cents per share in order to bore a new well, the old one having gone dry.

The brother of Robert Hetherington of the "Examiner" died in Oakland during the week, where he had been a resident for many years. He was sixty-three years of age at the time of death.

There will be a meeting of the convention committee on Tuesday, November 21st, at 3:30, and all members are urged to be present as it is desired that the business of the committee be wound up at this time and a complete report made to the next meeting of the union.

The union adopted a recommendation that each member in a position to do so contribute one day's pay to the McNamara Defense Fund. Funds are urgently needed in this case and all should contribute as much as possible.

Samuel Logasa a well-known job printer, has established the Panama Press printing establishment in the Hansford building on Market street, where he expects to make his fortune.

The Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council has just issued a revised directory of the union printing offices of Chicago using the Allied Printing Trades Council label. A prominent feature of the directory is a reproduction of the spurious and fake labels now being used in Chicago by dual and unrecognized unions. Three of the labels are the so-called job printers' union, an organization of bedroom printers, open-shop advocates and renegades. Among the other four is included the emblem of the "Wonder Workers," officially styled Industrial Workers of the World, an organization that is willing to take anything and everything, willing to pay tribute to its originators in the shape of dues. These fake labels, however, are but infrequently seen.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays. Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays. Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays. Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays. Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall. Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdgrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays. Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—Meet second and fourth Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. J. Toohey, 618 Precita ave

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m. Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaussers, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, second and fourth Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission, meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 303 Sixth; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3 Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Miss B. Haraldson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland, Cal.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters Hall, 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th St., secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Hall.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radbold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—H. Will, 73A De Long Ave.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgem, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet first Wednesday 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

RESOURCEFUL WOMAN.

The proof of a boy's mechanical skill is usually what he can do with a knife; the proof of a woman's skill is what she can do with a hairpin.

Few women take naturally to ordinary tools. They use hammers in a gingersly and ridiculous manner, or they pound their fingers with them; they put blunt-pointed nails along instead of across the grain, and then wonder why it splits; they use screwdrivers principally to pry open boxes, and they think pinchers were made to crack nuts with. But they know how to manage a hairpin.

"A lady," said an observing gentleman the other day, "always opens a letter better than a man. A man tears off a corner, and then pulls the envelope more or less to pieces in getting at the contents; but a lady draws a hairpin, inserts one prong at a corner, and rips open the edge as neatly, easily and quickly as if it were a tool made for the purpose."

With the same "tool" she can, and frequently does, button her gloves, and occasionally her boot. She cuts the magazines with it. She twists it into clasps for broken jewelry. She employs it to draw corks and also inserts it into windows to keep them from rattling, and uses it to brace back shades that incline to tumble down.

She succeeds, by its help, in turning the hasps of windows from the outside, when obliged by accidental lockout to "burglarize" her own house. She arms herself with it when traveling to keep disagreeable neighbors at a respectful distance. She files receipts upon it.

The fan has long been suggested as the object most aggressive of the Spanish woman. Ladies of other countries are famed for their especially graceful or skillful use of other dainty, family, feminine articles. But if we are asked to select the thing most truly representative of the British girl, we would name, without hesitation, the neat, ingenious, the inexhaustible, the magic hairpin.

"He that lives upon hopes will die fasting."—Franklin.

WILLIAM J. HULL.

Died October 17, 1911, William J. Hull, native of Hampden, Mass., aged forty-two years.

It has again become the sad duty of the Oakland "Tribune" chapel (Typographical Union No. 36) to record the death of a most honored member. While humbly submitting to the inevitable, we do so with the appreciation that a vacancy has been caused, not easily filled—a loss in our ranks that we sincerely deplore.

William J. Hull was a manly man—a sincere and thoughtful friend.

His unionism was of a high standard—consistent, unselfish, patriotic—his loyalty and fidelity unquestioned.

He believed in absolute justice—in liberty of thought and action, and while his devotion to those principles was paramount, he was generous and charitable to those of opposite convictions.

His personality was of the type that lent character and dignity to his craft—honored and esteemed by the strong and weak.

He is now of the countless majority, but his individuality is not forgotten; and while mere words cannot pay proper tribute to his memory, his intimates bear that solemn, silent grief, that cold words cannot convey.

H. B. Lawson, James Cross, M. Alexander, William E. Eagan, V. E. Fortson, C. L. J. Browne, Committee.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

The executive board of the State Federation of Labor will meet in regular session at the Labor Temple in this city on Sunday, November 26th. Secretary Scharrenberg is in receipt of a letter from Santa Cruz which states that a satisfactory understanding has been reached with the Santa Cruz Beach Company. It is probable that the boycott on the beach concern by the State Federation will be raised at the executive board meeting on the 26th. No details have been received.

"Labor is the greatest producer of wealth; it moves all other causes."—Daniel Webster.

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD.

San Francisco Lodge No. 21, Theatrical Mechanical Association of the United States and Canada, held its fourth annual memorial services in the Empress Theatre Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The following order of exercises was observed:

Overture, symphony orchestra, conducted by L. E. Rosebrook, E. M. Rosner, organist; introductory address, Julius Kahn; opening prayer, Rev. S. J. Lee; tenor solo, "Oh, Dry Those Tears," A. E. McMillan; roll call of officers and deceased members; Theatrical Mechanical Association funeral services, William T. Rusk; violin solo, "Romance D'Ambrosio," Julius A. Hang; "Ave Maria," Honora Hamilton; baritone solo, "The Palms," Marion Vecki; Theatrical Mechanical Association trombone quartet; oration, Charles Gunn; selection, California quartet, A. E. McMillan, R. E. Saxe, Marion Vecki, Carl Sawvell; benediction, Rev. S. J. Lee; chorus, "America."

The officers of San Francisco Lodge No. 21 are: H. W. Nowell, president; J. A. Dohring, past president; W. R. Whorff, recording secretary; W. E. Schofield, vice-president; Max Fogel, financial secretary; J. F. Blaikie, treasurer; Joseph Romer, marshal; Dr. George W. Goodale, physician; Joseph Kiernan, sergeant-at-arms; Ike Marks, Ed. Connolly, William Davis, William Grimme and John Keogh are trustees. The memorial committee which had charge of the services was composed of Ike Tuchler, chairman; Ike Marks, secretary; W. F. Schofield, Edward Connolly, James Blaikie and Howard Nowell.

A general strike among the building trades at Paris, involving 80,000 mechanics, is on. Abolition of piece work and pace making, with the establishment of the nine-hour day for the industry, are the issues.

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WHY THE ROSEBERRY LAW?

(Contributed by Industrial Accident Board.)

"Why was this Roseberry liability and workmen's compensation bill, upsetting as it does, time-honored and court-sanctioned rules for adjusting claims growing out of industrial accidents, enacted into law?" "Were not things well enough before?" "Who started all this commotion, anyhow, and why?" "If there had been any demand for such a law is it not strange that the ordinary citizen had scarcely heard of it?"

Such questions, whether or not they have been actually voiced in protest, as they often have been, have risen in the minds of many, and deserve answer. It is a long story, and only a part of it can be told here, but the movement was started by charity workers in cities, who, finding countless thousands below the poverty line, homes broken, widows struggling to keep a roof over their little broods, orphanages overflowing with children, the streets filled with waifs, the reform schools with delinquent boys and girls, the prisons with lads scarcely out of their teens, naturally asked why these people were below the poverty line, a prey to all the hardships and temptations that poverty induces?

The answer, in tens of thousands of instances, was that what Jack London calls, "The Thing" had happened. Out of some clear sky a thunderbolt had been hurled, and the breadwinner of the family, who had gone joyously to work in the morning, was brought home ere night, a mangled mass of flesh and bone, crippled for life, or dead upon his stretcher. He had been caught by some exposed belt or shaft, some protruding set screw, his hands had been crushed to pulp in some unprotected gearing, or some other one of a thousand sources of industrial danger had laid hold of him, and his working days were over. If not much had been heard of all this, it was because the sufferers were mainly voiceless until the charity workers found voices for them, and told the story to the press and to the pulpit, to large employers of labor, to Congress and to Legislatures, to associations working for the common good, and to economists and humanity-loving men and women, the whole world around.

It has been said that our modern industry, with its powerful and swift-revolving machinery, is more destructive than war. Let us see how near this comes to being so.

During the four years of our Civil War there went out from their homes men and boys clad in blue 360,222 who did not return or, if they did, it was only that they might die at home rather than in the field. Of these, 224,586 perished of disease, leaving 135,636 who were either killed in battle, died of wounds, or lost their lives through some form of casualty, an average of 33,909 for each one of the four years of the war.

Now the lowest estimate placed upon the number of deaths due to industrial accident each year in this country is 30,000, while many authorities place it as high as 50,000, and the total number of injuries sustained, severe enough to cause loss of industrial time, has been estimated as high as 2,000,000 annually. For each one killed, there are many crippled for life, and the situation was yearly growing worse and worse. This, in briefest outline, is an answer to the question "Why the Roseberry Liability and Compensation Law?"

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